

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-25 and 27-35 are pending in this application. By this Amendment, claims 1, 4, 7, 10, 12-13, 15, 18, 21-22, 27-30 and 32 are amended and claim 26 is canceled without prejudice or disclaimer. Various amendments are made to the claims for clarity and are unrelated to issues of patentability.

Applicant gratefully acknowledges the Office Action's indication that claims 3, 4 and 13 contain allowable subject matter. Applicant also submits that claims 8 and 9 depend from claims 3 and 4, respectively, and therefore also contain allowable subject matter.

The Office Action rejects claims 1, 2, 6-12, 15, 17, 18 and 20-35 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over U.S. Patent 6,640,100 to Kojima et al. (hereafter Kojima) in view of U.S. Patent 5,410,738 to Diepstraten et al. (hereinafter Diepstraten). The Office Action also rejects claims 5, 14, 16 and 19 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Kojima in view of Diepstraten and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,304,560 to Archambaud et al. (hereafter Archambaud). The rejections are respectfully traversed.

Independent claim 1 recites an integrated wireless local loop (WLL) and wireless local area network (WLAN) transceiver apparatus that includes a WLL transceiver section, a WLAN transceiver section and an antenna unit. The antenna unit including a first antenna for receiving the radio signal from the WLL base station and the first antenna for receiving the radio signal from one of the WLAN terminals. The antenna unit applying the received radio signal to the WLL transceiver section or the WLAN transceiver section.

The applied references do not teach or suggest all the features of independent claim 1. More specifically, Kojima does not teach or suggest the claimed WLL transceiver section, WLAN transceiver section and claimed antenna unit having a first antenna. That is, the Office Action appears to assert that Kojima discloses communication between a base station 7 and a repeater subscriber's terminal 8 as well as communication between a PHS-terminal base station terminal 9 and a PHS terminal 12. As is clearly described at Kojima's col. 5, lines 29-32, the repeater subscriber's terminal 8 is wirelessly connected to the PHS terminal base station 9. Thus, it is clear that the numerous features set forth in Kojima do not relate to an integrated transceiver apparatus that includes the claimed WLL transceiver section, WLAN transceiver section and antenna unit.

Furthermore, Kojima does not teach or suggest the antenna unit including a first antenna for receiving a radio signal from the WLL base station and the first antenna for receiving a radio signal from one of the WLAN terminals. Rather, Kojima discloses several wireless communications each using a different antenna system. Kojima also does not include an integrated unit and therefore there is no suggestion for possibly utilizing a single antenna for receiving the respective signals (from the base station 7 and the PHS terminal 12). Furthermore, Kojima does not teach or suggest the antenna unit applying the received radio signal to the WLL transceiver section or the WLAN transceiver section.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Kojima does not teach or suggest all the features of independent claim 1. Diepstraten does not teach or suggest these missing features of independent claim 1. Accordingly, independent claim 1 defines patentable subject matter.

Independent claim 18 defines patentable subject matter for at least similar reasons by reciting a WLL transceiver, a WLAN transceiver and an antenna unit having a first antenna coupled to the WLL transceiver and the WLAN transceiver. Additionally, independent claim 18 recites a memory storing data and instructions to enable the processing of data to conform to a WLL signaling scheme and to enable the processing of data to conform to a WLAN signaling scheme.

For at least similar reasons as discussed above, Kojima and Diepstraten do not teach or suggest the claimed antenna unit having the first antenna coupled to the WLL transceiver and the WLAN transceiver. Furthermore, the Office Action appears to assert (on page 6) that Kojima discloses the claimed features relating to the memory storing data and instructions to enable the processing of data to conform to a WLL signaling scheme and to enable the processing of data to conform to a WLAN signaling scheme. The Office Action appears to assert that Kojima's repeater inherently has memory to store data. However, there is no suggestion that Kojima's repeater subscriber's terminal 8 stores data and instruction to enable processing of data to conform to a WLL signaling scheme and to enable the processing data to conform to a WLAN signaling scheme. Kojima's repeater subscriber's terminal 8 does not include this type of memory or the data instructions relating to WLL processing and WLAN

processing. The Office Action is incorrect regarding the alleged inherent features. It is well settled that inherency may not be established by probabilities or possibilities. The mere fact that a certain thing may result from a given set of circumstances is not sufficient. See MPEP §2112 citing *In re Robertson*, 169 F.3d 743.745, 49 USPQ2d 1949, 1950-51 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Therefore, the Patent Office is respectfully requested to provide a prior reference showing the claimed memory (as recited in independent claim 18) as well as provide proper motivation to make the alleged combination. For at least these reasons, the applied references do not teach or suggest all the features of independent claim 18. Independent claim 18 therefore defines patentable subject matter.

Independent claim 12 recites transmitting a data from a WLL base station and transmitting it to a WLL receiving processor, transmitting the data which has been subjected to a predetermined procedure in the WLL receiving processor through a digital baseband processor and a medium access controller (MAC) to a WLAN transmitting processor, and transmitting the data which has been subjected to a predetermined procedure in the WLAN transmitting processor to the WLAN terminal.

The applied references do not teach or suggest transmitting data through a digital baseband processor and a medium access controller (MAC) to a WLAN transmitting processor. In addressing these features, the Office Action merely states that Kojima discloses these features and that a MAC “could be anything because the limitation does not explain for MAC.” Applicant respectfully disagrees since one skilled in the art would understand “MAC” is an

abbreviation for medium access controller. For clarity, this feature has been amended in several claims. Additionally, there is no teaching in Kojima of transmitting data through a digital baseband processor and a medium access controller into a WLAN transmitting processor. Also, there is no teaching of “transmitting the data which has been subjected to a predetermined procedure in the WLL receiving processor...to a WLAN transmitting processor.”

Additionally, independent claim 15 recites transmitting a data from a WLAN terminal and transmitting it to a WLAN receiving processor, transmitting the data which has been subjected to a predetermined procedure in the WLAN receiving processor through a medium access controller (MAC) and a digital baseband processor to a WLL transmitting processor, and transmitting the data which has been subjected to a predetermined procedure in the WLL transmitting processor to the WLL base station.

In addressing the features of independent claim 15, the Office Action refers to previous claims 1 and 12. However, claim 15 is different from claim 12 in that claim 15 relates to transmission of data from a WLAN terminal to a WLL base station. Claim 15 also relates to a predetermined procedure in a WLAN receiving processor as compared to a WLL receiving processor (as in claim 12). The Office Action has failed to address these features and therefore fails to make a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

Furthermore, independent claim 15 recites transmitting a data in the WLAN receiving processor through a medium access controller and a digital baseband processor to a WLL transmitting processor. The applied references do not teach or suggest these features and the

Office Action has failed to apply a reference showing these features. Accordingly, independent claims 12 and 15 define patentable subject matter at least for these reasons.

Each of the dependent claims depends from at least one of the independent claims and therefore defines patentable subject matter at least for this reason. In addition, the dependent claims also recite features that further and independently distinguish over the applied references. For example, dependent claim 5 recites the WLL transceiver section and the WLAN transceiver section share one phase locked loop (PLL) using a plurality of distributors. In addressing dependent claim 5, the Office Action states that Kojima and Diepstraten do not specifically disclose these features. The Office Action then relies on Archambaud's col. 6, line 18-col. 7, line 30. However, this cited section of Archambaud merely states that a clock generation is provided to assist with the implementation of a digital phase-locked loop. There is no suggestion of providing only a single phase locked loop within different transceiver sections. Rather, Archambaud merely states that a clock generator may be used for the implementation of a digital phase locked loop operation. This does not relate to sharing a phase locked loop.

As such, all the applied references, even if combined, do not teach or suggest these features of dependent claim 5. Furthermore, if Archambaud is combined with Kojima as alleged, then there is no suggestion for all the claimed features. That is, Kojima's repeater subscriber's terminal 8 and PHS terminal base station 9 are wirelessly connected. Therefore, the separate sections, which are wirelessly connected, will not share one phase locked loop as each of the repeater subscriber terminal 8 and the terminal base station 9 would require a separate

phase locked loop (if they needed one) since they are independent of one another. Accordingly, dependent claim 5 (and similarly dependent claims 14, 16 and 19) define patentable subject matter at least for this reason.

Furthermore, dependent claim 6 recites the integrated WLL and WLAN transceiver apparatus is included in a specific computer, and allows the specific computer to function as a server of the plurality of WLAN terminals. In addressing these features, the Office Action cites Kojima's col. 5, lines 1-67. However, as is set forth in col. 5, lines 30-32, Kojima's repeater subscriber's terminal 8 and PHS terminal base station 9 are wirelessly connected. Therefore, there is no suggestion for an integrated WLL and WLAN transceiver apparatus being included in a specific computer and allowing the specific computer to function as a server of the plurality of WLAN terminals. Kojima's repeater subscriber's terminal 8 and PHS terminal base station are separate units and therefore do not meet the limitation of dependent claim 6. Accordingly, dependent claim 6 defines patentable subject matter at least for this reason.

### CONCLUSION

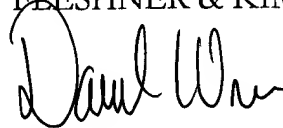
In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. Favorable consideration and prompt allowance of claims 1-25 and 27-35 are earnestly solicited. If the Examiner believes that any additional changes would place the application in better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney, David C. Oren, at the telephone number listed below.

Serial No. 09/916,318  
Reply to Office Action dated December 14, 2004

Docket No. P-0217

To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 is hereby made. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this, concurrent and future replies, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account 16-0607 and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,  
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